



Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Pollution Control
401 Church Street, 6th Floor L & C Annex, Nashville, TN 37243
(615) 532-0625
CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION (CAFO)
STATE OPERATING PERMIT (SOP)
NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

Type of permit you are requesting: ☐ SOPCD0000 (designed to discharge) ☒ SOPC00000 (no discharge) ☐ Unknown, please advise
Application type: ☒ New Permit ☐ Permit Reissuance ☐ Permit Modification
If this NOI is submitted for Permit Modification or Reissuance provide the existing permit tracking number: TNA000241

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

Operation Name: <u>Christopher Shea Lattus "Lattus Farms"</u>		County: <u>Obion</u>
Operation Location/ Physical Address: <u>4915 Jack Douglas Rd.</u> <u>South Fulton, TN 38257</u>		Latitude: <u>036° 28' 43.330N</u> Longitude: <u>088° 59' 26.283</u>
Name and distance to nearest receiving water(s): <u>Deer Creek</u>		
If any other State or Federal Water/Wastewater Permits have been obtained for this site, list those permit numbers: <u>Permit No. SOPC 00000</u>		
Animal Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy <input type="checkbox"/> Beef <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
Number of Animals: <u>90400</u>	Number of Barns: <u>4</u>	Name of Integrator: <u>Tyson Foods</u>
Type of Animal Waste Management: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid, Closed System (i.e. covered tank, under barn pit, etc.)		
Attach the NMP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NMP Attached	Attach the closure plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closure Plan Attached	Attach a topographic map <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map Attached

PERMITTEE IDENTIFICATION

Official Contact (applicant): <u>Christopher Shea Lattus</u>	Title or Position: <u>Owner/operator</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invoice
Mailing Address: <u>4915 Jack Douglas Rd</u>	City: <u>South Fulton</u>	State: <u>TN</u> Zip: <u>38257</u>	
Phone number(s): <u>(270)-627-3902</u>	E-mail: <u>shealattus@hotmail.com</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence <input type="checkbox"/> Invoice
Optional Contact:	Title or Position:		
Address:	City:	State:	
Phone number(s):	E-mail:		

APPLICATION CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE (must be signed in accordance with the requirements of Rule 1200-4-5-.05)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name and title; print or type <u>Christopher Shea Lattus "Lattus Farms"</u>	Signature <u>Christopher Shea Lattus</u>	Date <u>11/18/10</u>
--	---	-------------------------

Received Date NOV 30 2010	Reviewer <u>EEO</u>	EFC <u>Jackson</u>	T & E Aquatic Fauna	Tracking No. <u>SOPC 00053</u>
	Impaired Receiving Stream	High Quality Water	NOC Date <u>11-30-10</u>	

Permit Section
CN-1147 (Rev. 7-10)

continued

RDA 2366

Pages 6 and 7 have been replaced in the original NMP because the number of birds were increased by 1000 per house.

I, Daphne Dianne Jenkins, have made these changes and submitted them to TDEC for insertion into the original plan

Dianne Jenkins

Daphne D Jenkins
11-30-2010

1.1. Introduction

This CNMP is for "HGB" Poultry located at 4915 Jack Douglas Road, South Fulton, TN 38257. This facility has been in operation 10 years. Deborah Taylor had it for 8 years. The last two years it has been owned and operated by Henry Grant Bloecher. It is a four barn facility situated on 15 acres.

Each of the four houses is 42' X 420' and houses 22,600 birds per barn for a total of 90,400 birds. There are 5.4 flocks per year with a 54 day stay in the barns. The birds arrive @ 2 days and leave after 54 days. There is an approximate wait of two weeks between flocks.

The litter bedding is rice hulls. There is a total clean-out once a year with a 1" to 1.5" decaking between each flock. The litter and composted material is being sold to a farmer (Rob Garrigan) or a vender. If litter has to be stored on site, it is covered with a tarp. This tarped storage is short term usually no more than a week or so.

There is 40' X 60' compost shed with 8 bins on site. It was designed and built to Tyson Foods spec.

Table 1: Resource Concerns

Soil Erosion Concerns	Water Quality Concerns	Other Concerns Addressed
Maintain sod around buildings and on grass waterways.	Protect ground and surface water	Air quality-odor and pathogen management Dead animal disposal

The soil erosion concern is moderate. Maintenance of the grass around buildings and waterways that already exist will keep this under control. NRCS 342-Critical Area planting guidelines will be helpful if this area begins to show any signs of a problem.

Protect ground and surface water by assuring that the water continues to drain away from the buildings and well head. At this time all of this is in place.

The odor and pathogen management will be addressed in the O and M. Dead animal disposal is according to the Guidelines in the UT PB1445 which is an accepted practice by NRCS.

1.1.1. **Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Rule Compliance 1200-4-5-.14**

This operation is applying for a general permit with this CNMP. See tab Letter of Intent.

2. Litter Handling and Storage

This element addresses the components and activities, existing and planned, associated with the production facility, feedlot, litter and wastewater storage and treatment structures and areas, and any area used to facilitate transfer of litter and wastewater.

2.1. Litter Handling and Storage methods

These 4 barns with a total of 90,400 birds will be decaked between flocks and cleaned out once a year. One to one and one-half inches will be removed between flocks. Each flock will stay 50-54 days. There is a two week time between flocks. For the year, the litter and compost that will be removed is 574 tons. At the time of clean out or decaking the litter will go off site with either a vender or a farmer. Any storage onsite will be short term and under tarp.

2.1. Litter Production Information

Litter production under these conditions is calculated as shown in the tables below. Data is from the software "Animal Waste Management" or "Nutrient Budget Calculator" using NRCS data.

Litter will be transferred to a farmer-Rob Garrigan, 2726 State Route 116W, Hickman, KY 42050 or another vender will be called.

Table 2: Current animal numbers, sizes, and location.

	Current
Total Birds	90,400
Animal Phase:	Broiler
Number of Animals (In Structure):	22,600
Number of Structures (Per Animal/Phase)	4
Weight In (If Applicable):	Hatchling
Weight Out (If Applicable):	6 lbs
Time In Location:	50-54 days
Total Bldg. Clean out Cycle	Once a year
Number of Herds/Flocks (Per Year):	5.4
Storage Structure Receiving Manure:	Carried off site at clean out or tarped

From: "Dianne Jenkins" <joetn@ycinet.net>
To: "Erin O'Brien" <Erin.O'Brien@tn.gov>
Date: 11/30/2010 2:46 PM
Subject: changes
Attachments: statement.pdf; page 7 cnmp.pdf



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Water Resources Program

The following individual has submitted all required elements of an NMP/CNMP as required to obtain a CAFO permit. Their Nutrient Management Plan (or CNMP) has been reviewed and approved by this office.

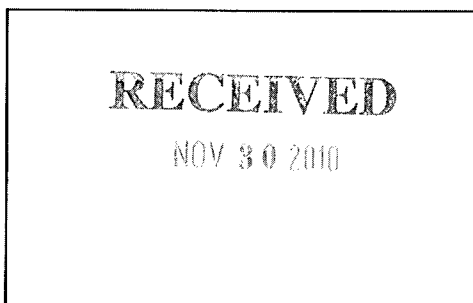
Name of Owner/Operator: Christopher Shea Lattus

Operation Name: Lattus Farms

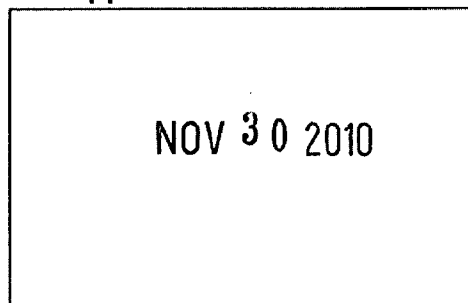
Address of Operation: 4915 Jack Douglas Road South Fulton, TN 38257

Phone Number: (270) 627-3902 County: Obion

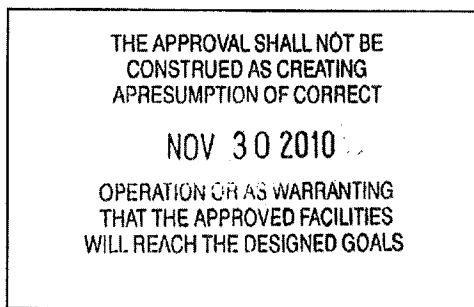
Date application was initiated:



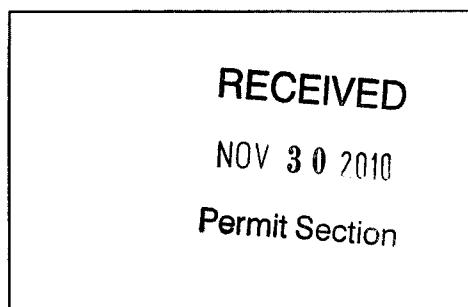
Date approval forwarded to TDEC:



NMP/CNMP Approval Date:



Date approval received by TDEC



TDA Reviewer's Name: Angela Warden

TDA Reviewer's Signature: Angela Warden 11/30/10
Date

Parity
#328

The following 9 items need to be submitted at the time the permit is applied for. Additional record-keeping items as outlined in the CAFO rules are also considered part of the nutrient management plan and must be kept on-site. More information on each item can be found in the CAFO rule (1200-4-5-.14).

- ☒ 1. **Two maps:** (1.) A map of your farm showing location of any animal barns/houses, compost bins, litter storage bins, manure lagoons/holding ponds, nearby roads, fields to which litter/manure will be applied, and non-application buffer areas around any bodies of water (streams, creeks, rivers, ponds, wells, sinkholes, springs, wetlands, etc.). A hand-drawn map is acceptable and even preferred. (2.) A topographic map of the farm (1:24000 scale, showing 1-mile radius from farm) showing property lines.
- ☒ 2. **Nutrient budget** – this is basically a balance sheet of all manure produced on the farm and all manure spread on the farm or removed from the farm. Application rates for all fields should be based on crop needs, realistic crop yield expectations, and actual manure analyses of nutrient content.
- ☒ 3. **Soil test results** for phosphorus and potassium for each application field. These must be taken at a minimum of every five years.
- ☒ 4. Results of **manure analysis** from within the past year. Annual manure testing is a requirement for all CAFOs. These results must be included with initial permit application if the farm is in operation. If the farm that is applying for the permit is new and not yet operating, then manure testing results need to be obtained once operation begins. At that point, the manure test results and revised application rates need to be submitted to TDA. Manure test results in subsequent years need to be kept as part of your record-keeping activities.
- ☒ 5. Results of the **Phosphorus Index** applied to each field that has a soil test P value of "High" or "Very High". In those situations, this tool will determine whether your application rates will be based on nitrogen or phosphorus.
- ☒ 6. Statement regarding method of **dead animal disposal**.
- ☒ 7. **Closure Plan** to be implemented in the event animal production ceases on the site.

These last two items are only required for medium-size CAFOs that manage **liquid manure**.

- ☒ 8. Documentation of **design of liquid waste handling system**. This should include, but is not limited to: volume for solids accumulation, design treatment volume, total design volume, the approximate number of days of storage capacity, pumping and routing of wastes, and any solid separation process. Ideally, this documentation would consist of the pertinent engineering drawings with accompanying descriptive narrative.
- ☒ 9. The construction, modification, repair, or installation of any portion of a CAFO liquid waste handling system (such as earthen holding pond, treatment lagoon, pit, sump or other earthen storage/containment structure) after April 13, 2006 must be preceded by a thorough **subsurface investigation**. This investigation will include a detailed soils investigation with special attention to the water table depth and seepage potential.

In addition to the items above, the following form(s) must accompany your application:

- ☒ **Notice of Intent form** must be submitted with all applications from Class II (Medium) CAFOs
- OR
- ☒ **EPA Forms 1 and 2B** must be submitted with all applications from Class I (Large) CAFOs.
- ☒ **Addendum to Nutrient Management Plan**.

From: Angela Warden
To: Erin O'Brien
Date: 11/30/2010 12:35 PM
Subject: Christopher Lattus Obion Co, TN
Attachments: Letter of Approval_Christopher Lattus_Obion Co_Nov 30 2010.PDF

Hi Erin,

Please find attached a copy of TDA's approval letter to you requesting permit issuance for Lattus Farms/ Christopher Shea Lattus. I have also included a copy of the Nutrient Management Requirements form and Stamped Approval form. I will send all of these items to you in the mail today as well.

If you or the lender need anything else, please let me know.

Thanks,

Angela



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Water Resources Program

November 30, 2010

Ms. Erin O'Brien
TDEC
L&C Annex, 6th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Dear Ms. O'Brien:

I am writing to inform you that I have reviewed the application and Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) for CAFO permit for Mr. Christopher Shea Lattus/ Lattus Farms in South Fulton, Tennessee (previous owner Jason W. Elliot NPDES Permit NO. ~~TN0080527~~).

TNA000241

This letter is to confirm that the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) has reviewed and approved the CNMP previously issued to Grant Bloecher under which the previous permit was acquired. Since all litter will be exported offsite and Mr. Lattus has provided a current manure analysis to be used by the third-party receiving the litter, and has signed an agreement to follow the CNMP, the TDA agrees that a permit should be issued for his Farm. I have enclosed a copy of the Nutrient Management Plan Requirements form and stamped Approval Stamp form for your review and final approval.

Since you have dealt directly with the lender for Mr. Lattus, Chuck Murphy, please forward all of the necessary documents to Mr. Murphy on behalf of TDA. If you need anything else, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Angela L. Warden
CAFO Specialist

: //enclosures

ec:// Erin O'Brien, Environmental Protection Specialist, TDEC.

Ellington Agricultural Center
440 Hogan Road
Nashville, TN 37220
Telephone: 615-837-5492 Fax: 615-837-5025

TN Notice FLP - 121

I certify the farm will be operated as described in the CNMP with neither changes in the amount of land nor modifications to the livestock facilities. I understand and agree that I must notify NRCS and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) if there are any changes in the operation that would require modification of the CNMP or CAFO permit. If there are any such changes in the operation, I further understand that any such changes would require modification of the CNMP.

Christopher Shea Galters
Buyer

11/18/10
Date

Q-2 SP
Seller

11/18/10
Date

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Permit Section

To Whom I May Concern:

This letter is to state that we are transferring the Composite Nutrient Management Plan from Jason Elliott, Elliott Farms, to Christopher S Lattus, Lattus Farms. I, Christopher S Lattus, will abide by what the Composite Nutrient Management Plan says.

Christopher S Lattus 11/18/10
Christopher S Lattus Date

State of Kentucky }

County of Fulton } SS:

On this the 18th day of November, 2010, before me, personally appeared Christopher S Lattus, known to me (or satisfactorily proven to me) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the above instrument, and who acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof, I have unto set my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: 7/15/2011
Notary ID# 350916

Chris Smyth
Notary Public – State at Large

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Permit Section

BROOKSIDE LABORATORIES, INC.

** MANURE ANALYSIS REPORT **

Jenkins Consulting
450 Tyson Store Mason Hall Road
Kenton, TN 38233

File Number: 28842
Date Received: 11/22/2010
Date Reported: 11/24/2010

Submitted By: Jenkins Consulting

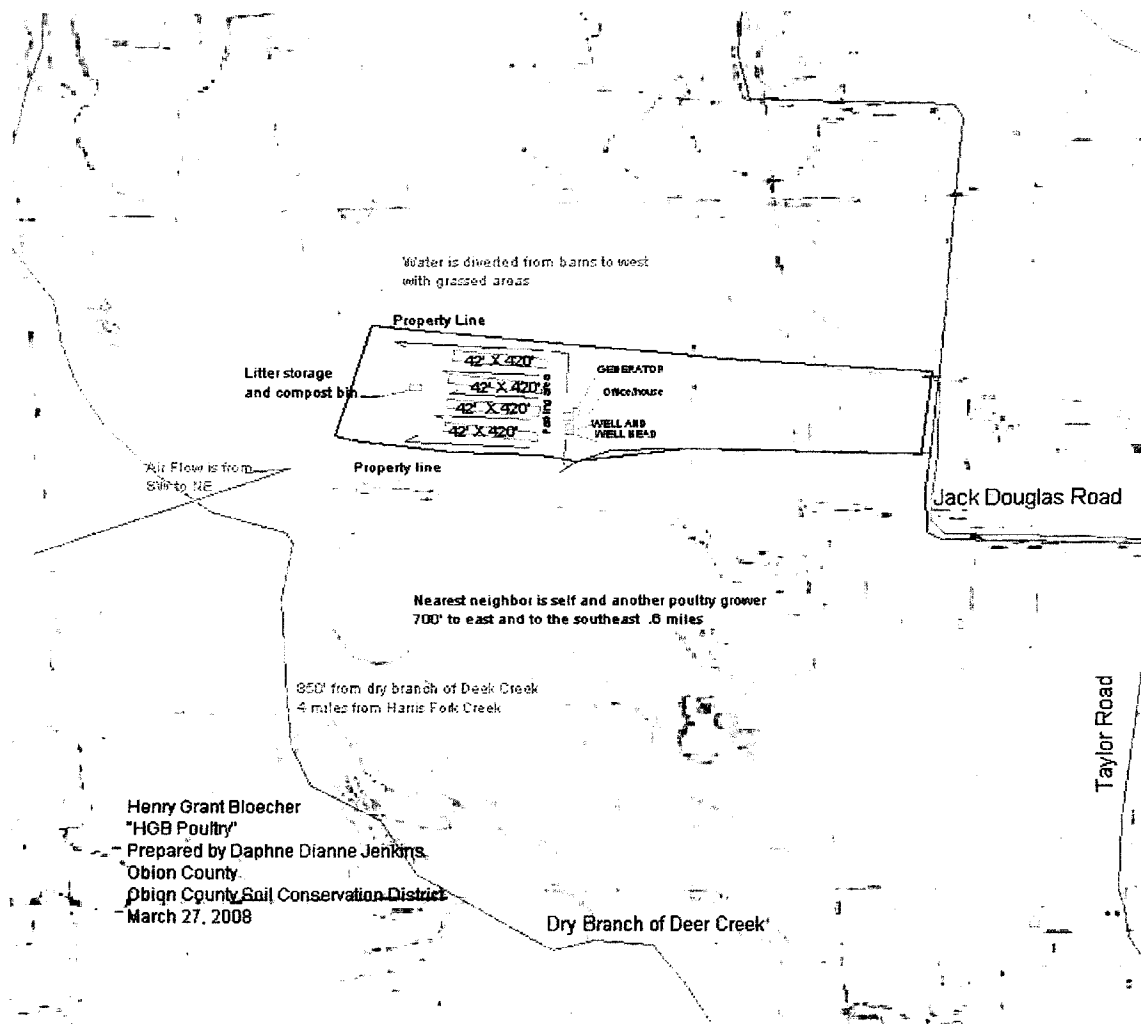
Lab Number	13829
Description	Christopher Lattus Jason Elliott

	% Dry Basis	% Wet Basis	lbs/ Ton
Moisture		13.53	270.60
Mineral Matter	22.84	19.75	395.00
Lost By Ign (Org M+)	77.16	66.72	1334.40
<hr/>			
Total Nitrogen	3.34	2.888	57.76
Ammonia-N (NH ₄ -N)	0.12	0.103	2.06
Nitrate-N (NO ₃ -N)	0.03	0.025	0.50
Organic-N	3.19	2.760	55.20
Phosphorus (P)	1.60	1.380	27.60
Phos. as (P ₂ O ₅)	3.66	3.162	63.24
Potassium (K)	3.61	3.120	62.40
Potassium as (K ₂ O)	4.35	3.758	75.16

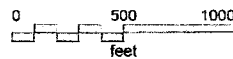
Reviewed by:



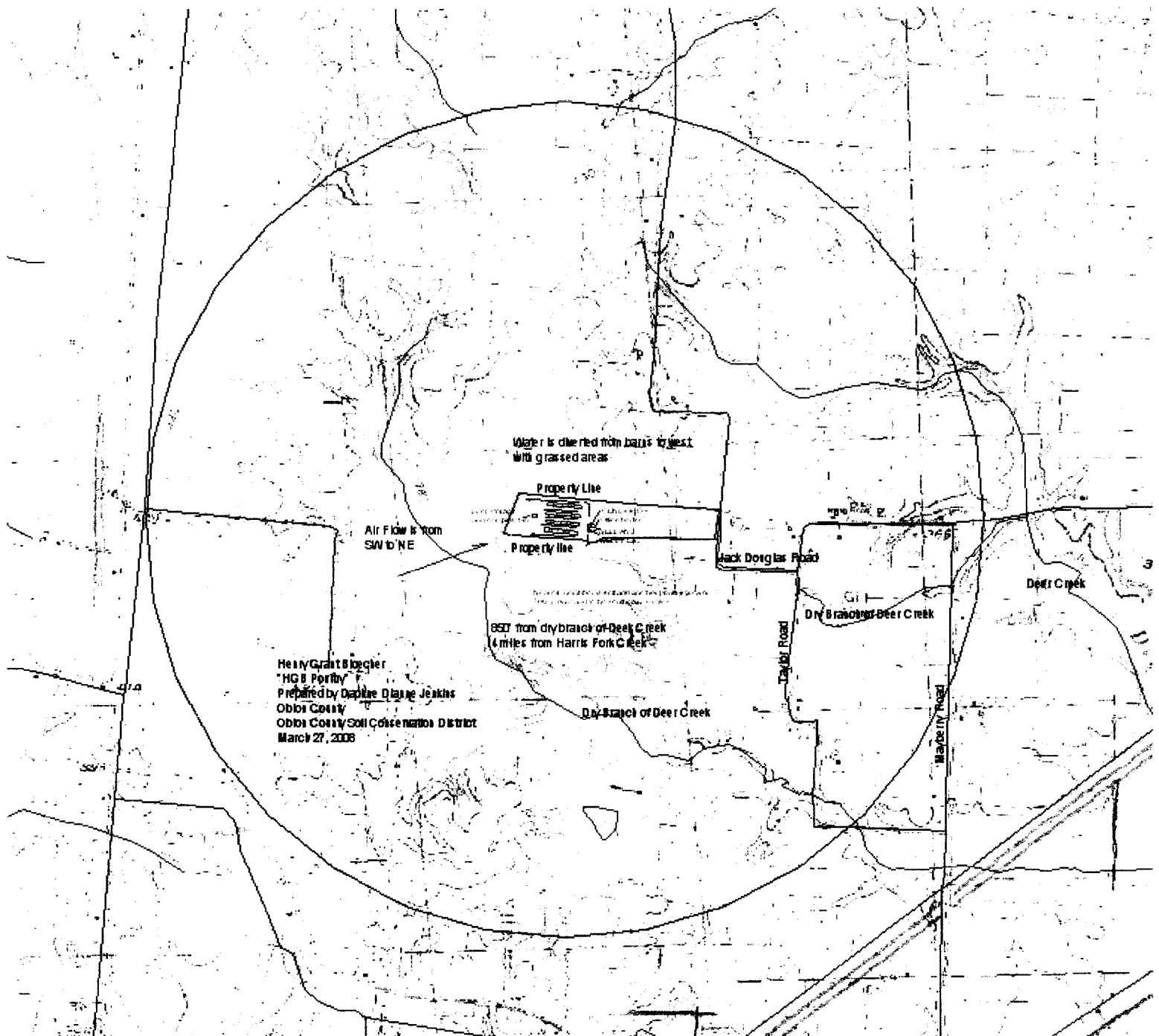
Map 4: Topographic Map (Farm Scale)



Henry Grant Bloecher
 "HGB Poultry"
 Prepared by Daphne Dianne Jenkins
 Obion County
 Obion County Soil Conservation District
 March 27, 2008



Drawn by
 Farm Works



CLOSURE PLAN

I, Christopher S. Lattus, plan in the event of closure, shut down, or cease of operation to do the following;

- a. I will remove or have hauled away by a third party hauler, all fresh or stored poultry litter on site at the time of closing
- b. I will remove or have hauled away by a third party hauler, all remaining poultry carcasses.
- c. The poultry houses on my property will be idled and unused except for storage.
- d. In the event the poultry houses are to be used for production after their closure, I understand that they will have to meet the same state permitting and CNMP requirements they currently meet.

Christopher Shea Lattus
BORROWER

11/18/10
DATE



**Jackson Purchase
Agricultural Credit Association**

Hickman Branch
1514 Union City Hwy 125 - P.O. Box 296
Hickman, KY 42050
270-236-2531

November 29, 2010

Ms. O'Brien,

This permit request is being submitted and there is an FSA Guarantee loan pending this permit.

You're prompt consideration of this application would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions or need any further information please feel free to call me at 270-236-2531 or email at cmurphy@agfirst.com

Sincerely,

Chuck Murphy
Branch Manager
Jackson Purchase ACA

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NOV 30 2010
Permit Section

APPENDIX B

Agreement for the Removal of Litter, Manure and/or Process Wastewater from an AFO

The conditions listed below help to protect water quality. These conditions apply to litter, manure and/or process wastewater removed from an AFO. This agreement is for (amount of waste removed, i.e. tons, gallons, etc.)

undetermined amount of waste, removed on (date) unknown date, from the facility owned by Christopher Shea Lattus and located at 4915 Jack Douglas Rd South Fulton, TN 38257.

- A. The litter, manure and/or process wastewater must be managed to ensure there is no discharge of litter, manure and/or process wastewater to surface or groundwater.
- B. When removed from the facility, litter, manure and/or process wastewater should be applied directly to the field or stockpiled and covered with plastic or stored in a building.
- C. Litter, manure and/or process wastewater must not be stockpiled near streams, sinkholes, wetlands or wells.
- D. Fields receiving litter, manure and/or process wastewater should be soil tested at least every two or three years.
- E. A litter, manure and/or process wastewater nutrient analysis should be used to determine application rates for various crops.
- F. Calibrate spreading equipment and apply litter, manure and/or process wastewater uniformly.
- G. Apply no more nitrogen or phosphorus than can be used by the crop.
- H. A buffer zone is recommended between the application sites and adjacent streams, lakes, ponds, sinkholes and wells. The following non-application buffer widths, taken from NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 590, should be used when applicable:

Object, Site	Buffer Width, feet	Situation
Wells	150	Up-slope of application site
	300	Down-slope of application site, if conditions warrant application
Waterbody	30-100	Depending on the amount and quality of vegetation and slope
Public Use Area	300	All
Residences	300	Other than producer

- I. Do not apply litter, manure and/or process wastewater when the ground is frozen, flooded, saturated or on steep slopes subject to flooding, erosion or rapid runoff.
- J. Cover vehicles hauling litter, manure and/or process wastewater on public roads.
- K. Keep records of locations where poultry litter will be used as a fertilizer.

I, Rob Carrigan am the person receiving litter, manure, and/or process wastewater and do understand the conditions listed above.

[Signature]
(signature)

11-17-10
(date)

2726 SL Rt 115 W Hickman, KY 40305
(address)

270-883-5023
(phone)

CNMP for Christopher
Lattus.
- EEO

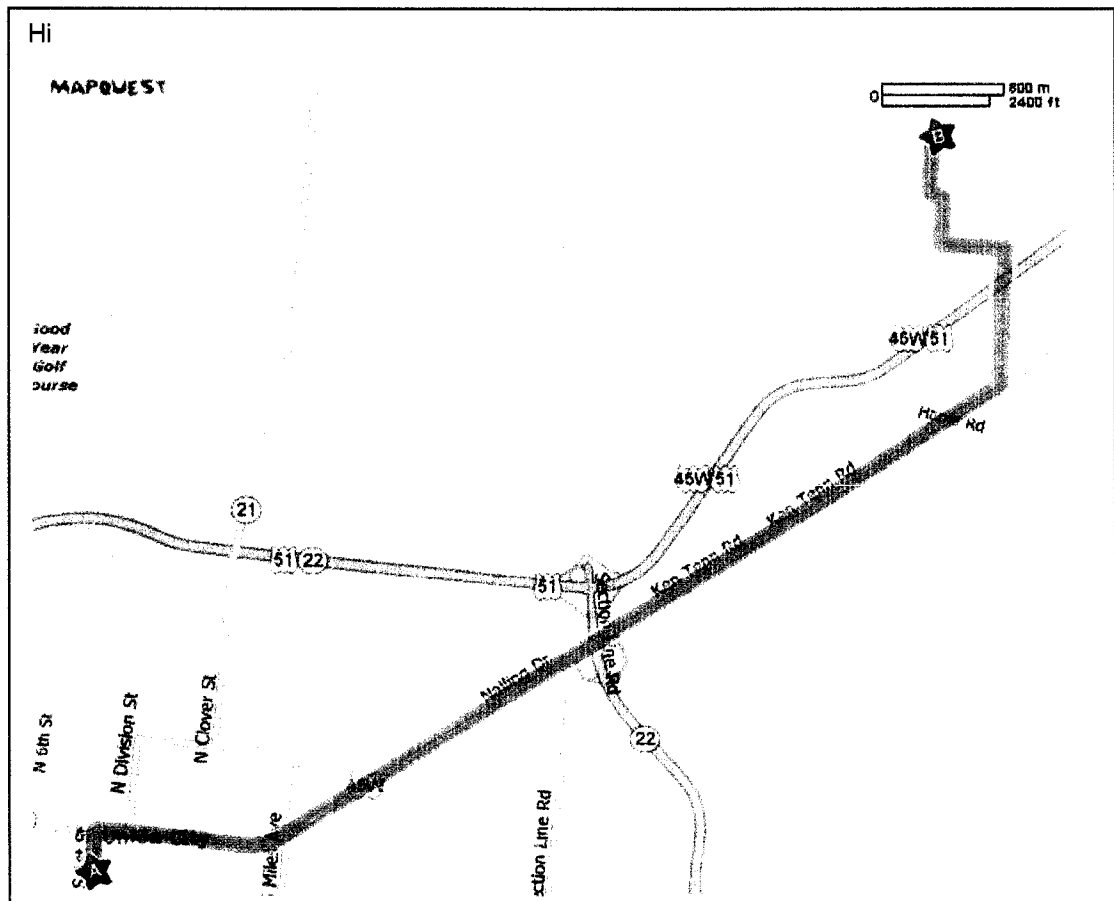
Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Operation Name: Henry Grant Bloecher
Owner Name: Henry Grant Bloecher
Operation Address: 4915 Jack Douglas Road
South Fulton, TN 38257
Operation Telephone Number: (270) 627-0692
Operator's Name: Henry Grant Bloecher

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NOV 30 2010

Permit Section



Map 1: Highway Location Map

Driving Directions: (From the parking lot at the post office Turn left onto 1st St and go .2 mile;
Turn right onto East Main; it turns into TN-214-US-45W North-Ken-Ten
Stay on this route for about 5.3 miles;
Turn left onto Mayberry Rd for .7 mile;
Turn left again onto Jack Douglas Road follow it until you come to
4915 Jack Douglas on the left.

Hydrologic Unit Code (Facility): 08010202

Coordinates (Facility): Latitude:036°28'43.330" N Longitude:088°59'26.283"W

Prepared by: Daphne Dianne Jenkins
United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service
Obion County, TN
In Cooperation With the
Obion County Soil and Water Conservation District
Date Prepared: 11/30/2010

1. CNMP Signature Page

Owner/Operator

Owner/Operator: Henry Grant Bloecher	Phone:(270) 627-0692
Address: 4915 Jack Douglas Road City: South Fulton , TN 38257	
Farm(s)#:	Tract(s):

The following people have assisted with the development of the CNMP and certify that their element meets all applicable NRCS standards.

CNMP Writer

Signature:	Date:
Name: Daphne Dianne Jenkins	
Title: CNMP Writer, CCA, TSP	

Certified Conservation Planner

As a Certified Conservation Planner, I certify that I have reviewed this plan for technical adequacy and that the elements of the CNMP are compatible, reasonable, and able to be implemented.	
Signature:	Date:
Name: Matthew Denton	
Title:	

Owner/ Operator

As the owner/operator, I certify that as the decision-maker, I have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items listed in each element are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intent to implement this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.	
Signature:	Date:

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1.1. Introduction

This CNMP is for "HGB" Poultry located at 4915 Jack Douglas Road, South Fulton, TN 38257. This facility has been in operation 10 years. Deborah Taylor had it for 8 years. The last two years it has been owned and operated by Henry Grant Bloecher. It is a four barn facility situated on 15 acres.

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There is 40' X 60' compost shed with 8 bins on site. It was designed and built to Tyson Foods spec.

Table 1: Resource Concerns

Soil Erosion Concerns	Water Quality Concerns	Other Concerns Addressed
Maintain sod around buildings and on grass waterways.	Protect ground and surface water	Air quality-odor and pathogen management Dead animal disposal

The soil erosion concern is moderate. Maintenance of the grass around buildings and waterways that already exist will keep this under control. NRCS 342-Critical Area planting guidelines will be helpful if this area begins to show any signs of a problem.

Protect ground and surface water by assuring that the water continues to drain away from the buildings and well head. At this time all of this is in place.

The odor and pathogen management will be addressed in the O and M. Dead animal disposal is according to the Guidelines in the UT PB1445 which is an accepted practice by NRCS.

1.1.1. **Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Rule Compliance 1200-4-5-.14**

This operation is applying for a general permit with this CNMP. See tab Letter of Intent.

2. Litter Handling and Storage

This element addresses the components and activities, existing and planned, associated with the production facility, feedlot, litter and wastewater storage and treatment structures and areas, and any area used to facilitate transfer of litter and wastewater.

2.1. Litter Handling and Storage methods

These 4 barns with a total of 86,400 birds will be decaked between flocks and cleaned out once a year. One to one and one-half inches will be removed between flocks. Each flock will stay 50-54 days. There is a two week time between flocks. For the year, the litter and compost that will be removed is 574 tons. At the time of clean out or decaking the litter will go off site with either a vender or a farmer. Any storage onsite will be short term and under tarp.

2.1. Litter Production Information

Litter production under these conditions is calculated as shown in the tables below. Data is from the software "Animal Waste Management" or "Nutrient Budget Calculator" using NRCS data.

Litter will be transferred to a farmer-Rob Garrigan, 2726 State Route 116W, Hickman, KY 42050 or another vender will be called.

Table 2: Current animal numbers, sizes, and location.

	Current
Total Birds	86,400
Animal Types	Broiler
Number of Animals (to Structure)	21,600
Number of Structures Per Animal Type	4
Weight in 2 Weeks	Hatchling
Weight in 4 Weeks	6 lbs
Time in Location	50-54 days
Time Between Clean Outs	Once a year
Amount of Litter Removed Per Week	5.4
Storage Structure Receiving Manure:	Carried off site at clean out or tarpped

2.1.1. Litter Storage Facilities

No storage Facilities are planned at this time.

2.1.2. Litter Storage Period

The length of storage would be for no more than a few weeks.

2.1.3. Litter Analysis and Export Quantity

Litter must be tested at least once per year for each storage facility (not each house/barn). If no storage facility exists or is planned, then a representative sample from the poultry houses must be tested. The results of the most recent test, or an historical average value for the operation, must be provided to litter haulers and vendors.

All litter produced by this operation will be exported off the farm. Tested composition is in the table below.

A copy of the Manure analysis is under the Manure Analysis Tab. Testing was done by The University of Arkansas-Fayetteville.

Table 3: Litter Export Quantities and Nutrient Content

Export Date	Exported to	Quantity	Units	TKN	NH4-N	Org-N	NO3-N	P2O5	K2O
Varies with cleanout and decaking	ROB GARRIGAN	WHAT HE CAN USE AT THE TIME ALL OTHER IS SOLD TO A VENDER	LBS/TONS	54.8				40.3	56.4

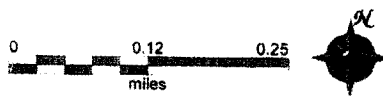
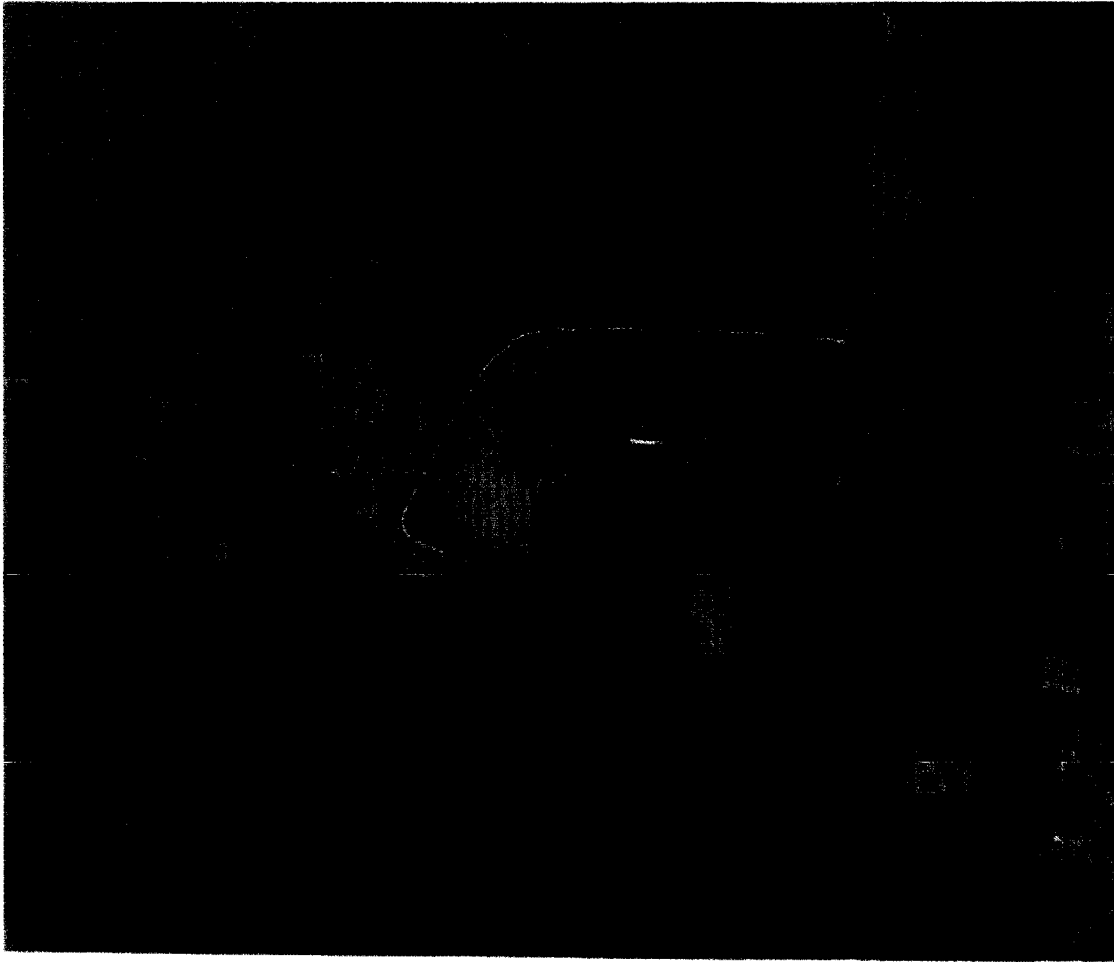
2.1.4. Litter and mortality management plans (if applicable)

The 40' X 60' compost shed was built to Tyson Specs. If Tyson Specs. Need to be discussed call Shane Joyner, Tyson Coordinator Live Production, Union City, TN. Phone 731-886-4807.

All litter goes off site. Mortality management is composting for normal deaths and burn/burial for catastrophic mortality. The operator will contract Local NRCS office for a location on site for suitable catastrophic burial site on the farm.

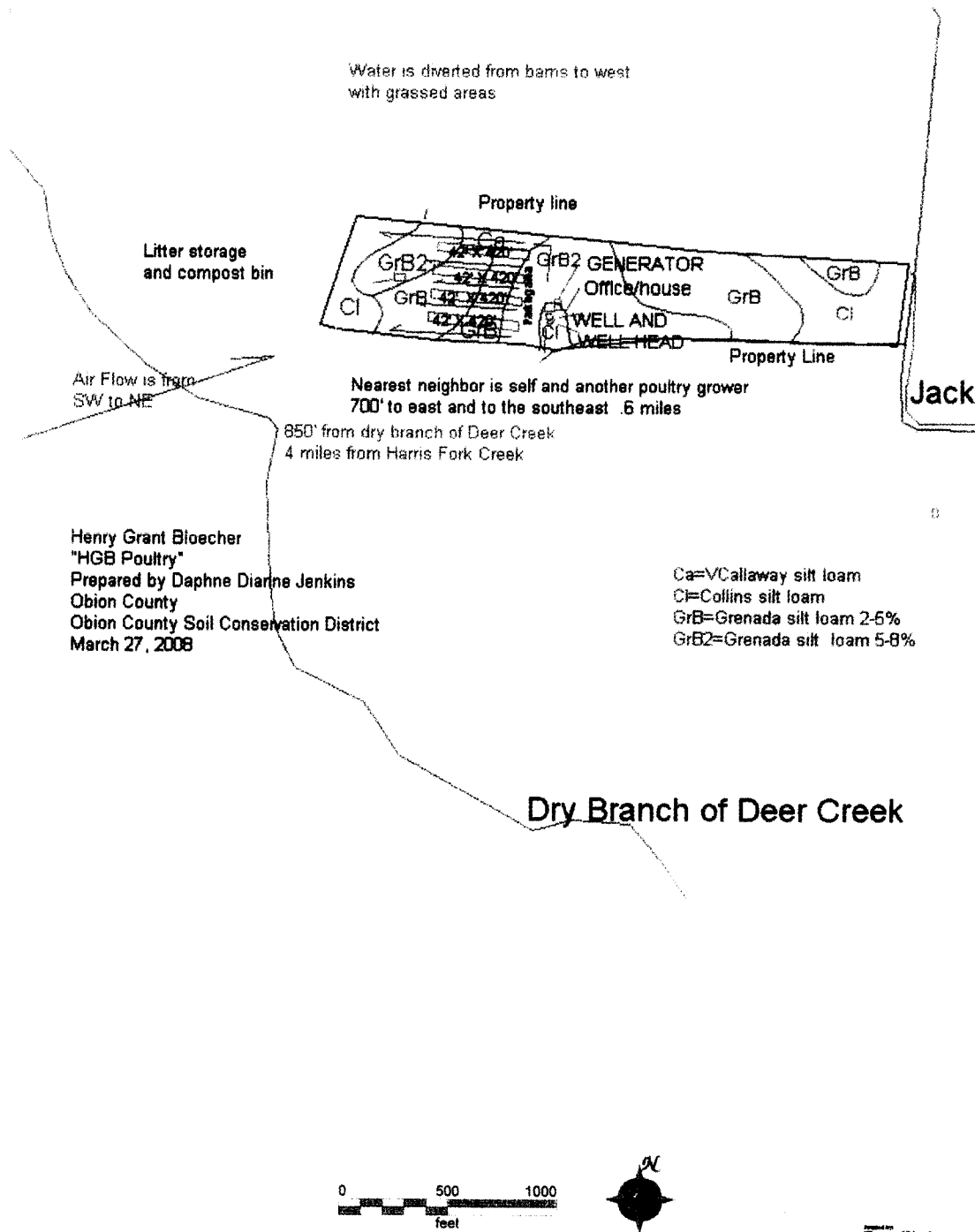
See O and M.

Map 2: Ortho Photo with Animal Facilities overlay

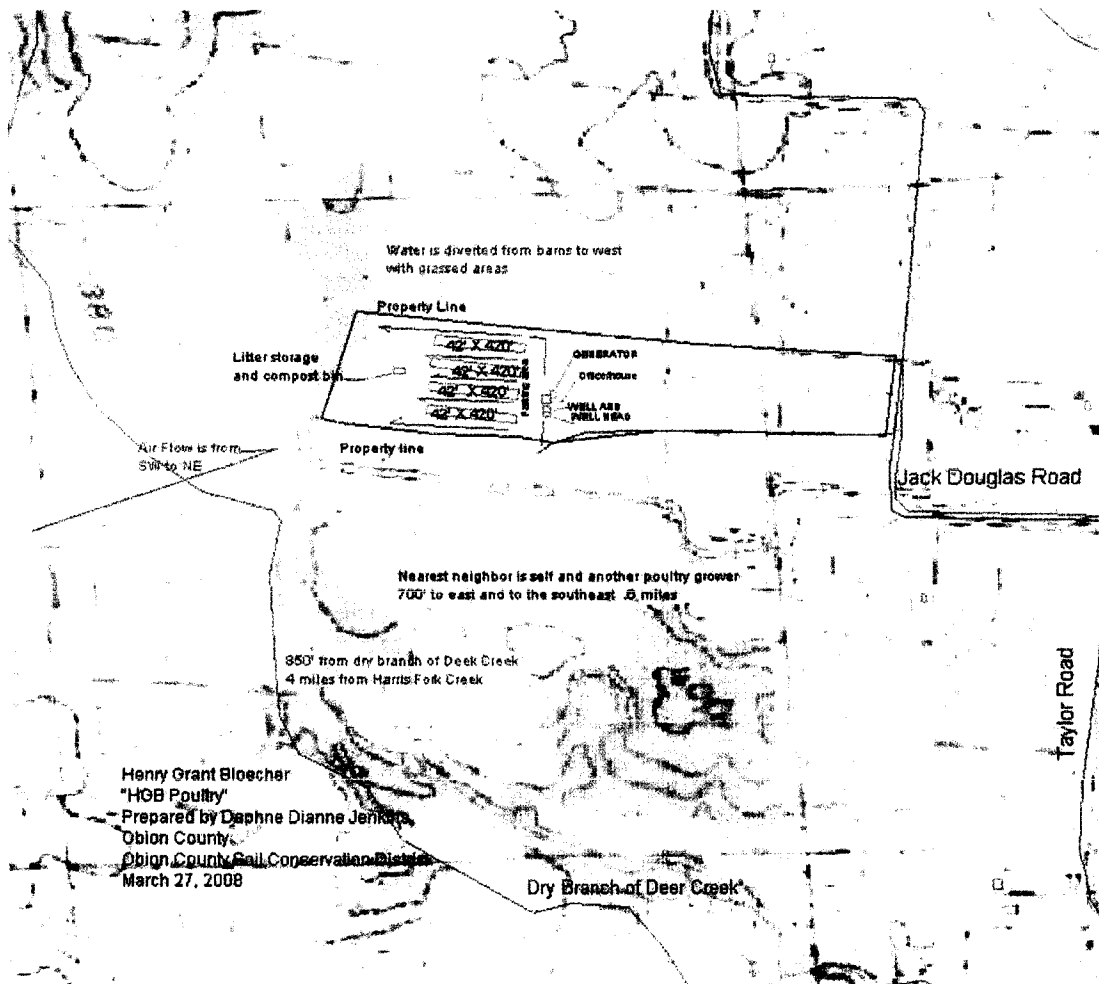


Digitized by
Farm Works Software

Map 3: Soil Maps and Map Unit Legend,



Map 4: Topographic Map (Farm Scale)



Henry Grant Bloecher
 "HGB Poultry"
 Prepared by Daphne Dianne Jenkins
 Obion County
 Obion County Soil Conservation District
 March 27, 2008



Prepared by
 Farm Works services

2.2. Feed Management

Feed management activities may be used to reduce the nutrient content of litter, which may result in less land being required to effectively utilize the litter. Feed management activities may be dealt with as a planning consideration and not as a requirement that addresses specific criteria; however, AFO owners/operators are encouraged to incorporate feed management as part of their nutrient management strategy. Specific feed management activities to address nutrient reduction in litter may include phase feeding, amino acid supplemented low crude protein diets, and the use of low phytin phosphorus grain and enzymes, such as phytase or other additives. Feed management can be an effective approach to addressing excess nutrient production and should be encouraged; however, it is also recognized that feed management may not be a viable or acceptable alternative for all AFOs. A professional animal nutritionist should be consulted before making any recommendations associated with feed ration adjustment.

Specified Feed Management

Feed is supplied by Tyson Foods.

Any significant changes that would result in nutrient changes in the litter will require a re-evaluation of this plan (CNMP).

2.3. Mortality Disposal

This operation will use composting for normal mortality and burn/burial for catastrophic mortality. The operator will contact Local NRCS Office for location of a suitable burial site on the farm. Refer to Mortality Disposal in the Operation and Maintenance Section for the specifics of each method.

Composting of daily mortality will be done according to guidelines in UT Dead Poultry Composting PB 1445 or NRCS Composting Facility 317. Catastrophic mortality will be by digging a hole, placing the animals in this area, burning and covering of the area after burn is complete.

If the method of disposing of dead animals changes, the producer should notify the local USDA-NRCS offices.

2.4. Closure Plan

If the facility is closed in the future all litter will be removed from the buildings and sold to a vender or famer.

2.5. Emergency Action Plan

The emergency action plan will be implemented in the event that animal by-products from the operation are leaking, overflowing, running off site or are in imminent danger of doing so. The operator should not wait until litter reach surface water or leave the property to consider that there is a problem. ***This plan should be posted in an accessible location for all employees at the facility.*** The following are some action items you should take.

1. Threatening Natural Occurrences

Prevent or minimize damage caused by threatening natural occurrences, such as tornadoes or strong storms associated with approaching fronts - actions include:

- a. Do not spread litter on fields just prior to an approaching storm.
- b. Do not spread litter on fields that flood during high rainfall events.
- c. Notify State Veterinary Office - Animal Emergency Response Coordinator (See Table below) or Local Animal Emergency Response Coordinator for relocation of animals if needed.

2. Personal injury

- a. Stop all other activities to deal with the emergency.
- b. Call for help (See Table below).

3. Catastrophic deaths – Disease Related

- a. Notify State Veterinary Office.
- b. Limit exposure to other birds.
- c. Prevent visitation by unnecessary people.
- d. Dead animals should be moved into an approved transport vehicle or an approved storage area or bin.
- e. Record date of catastrophic deaths, number of deaths, method and location of disposal.

4. Catastrophic deaths – Disaster Related

- a. Notify State Veterinary Office - Animal Emergency Response Coordinator immediately. (See Table below)
- b. Notify the integrator, Tyson Foods, or farm manager to remove useable animals.
- c. Remove mortality from the barns/houses.
- d. Dispose of mortality in the manner given in this CNMP for emergency dead animal disposal.
- e. Record date of catastrophic deaths, number of deaths, method and location of disposal.

5. Litter Removal

- a. Place litter in stacking structure if available. Do not stack old litter next to new or wet litter next to dry.
- b. Cover any litter stacks for temporary storage with plastic and weight down the edges. Cut a 4" diameter hole in the top and cover the hole with screen wire.

6. Fire

- a. Stop all other activities to deal with the emergency.
- b. Try to extinguish the fire with the appropriately rated fire extinguishers.
- c. If fire cannot be contained, call for help (See Table below.)

7. Assess the extent of the spill and note any obvious damages.

- a. Did the by-product reach any surface waters?
- b. Approximately how much was released and for what duration?
- c. Any damage noted, such as employee injury, fish kills, or property damage?
- d. Did the spill leave the property?
- e. Did the spill have the potential to reach surface waters?
- f. Could a future rain event cause the spill to reach surface waters?
- g. Are potable water wells in danger (either on or off of the property)?
- h. How much reached surface waters?

8. Provide the following information when reporting an emergency.

- a. Your name and phone number.
- b. Directions to the farm.
- c. Description of emergency.
- d. Estimate of the amounts, area covered, and distance traveled.
- e. Has litter reached surface waters or major field drains?
- f. Is there any obvious damage: employee injury, fish kill, or property damage?
- g. What is currently in progress to contain situation?

9. Implement procedures as advised by TDEC and technical assistance agencies to rectify the damage, repair the system, and reassess the litter management plan to keep problems with release of litter from happening again.

10. Documentation. The following items shall be documented in writing and filed with the Emergency Action Plan for future reference and emergency response training.

- a. Date and time, location of spill, affected landowners.
- b. Affect of litter spill on any surface water body or potable water well.
- c. Approximately how much litter was released and for what duration.
- d. Amount of litter, if any, which left the farm property.
- e. Any damage, such as personal injury, fish kill, property damage.
- f. Cause of the spill.
- g. Procedure to handle the emergency.
- h. Clean up efforts.
- i. List of authorities called; those that responded, and the time it took for them to respond.
- j. Recommendations to prevent a reoccurrence

Table 4: Information and Important Phone Numbers for Emergency Response**Farm Information**

Farm Name	Henry Grant Bloecher
Address	4915 Jack Douglas Road South Fulton ,TN 38257
Farm Phone	cell: 270-627-0692
Permit #	
Directions to Farm	GO EAST ON W WASHINGTON AVE TO S 1 ST STREET; TAKE A LEFT ONTO S. ST STREET; TURN RIGHT ONTO E MAIN/TN-214; TN-214 TURNS INTO US-45 N—WHICH TURNS INTO KEN TENN RD/OLD TN-3;TURN LEFT ONTO MAYBERRY RD; TURN LEFT ONTO JACK DOUGLAS ROAD AND FOLLOW TO 4915 JACK DOUGLAS ROAD.

Farm Contacts

	Name	Daytime Phone	Farm Phone	Cell Phone	Night Phone
Farm Owner	Henry Grant Bloecher	270-627-0692	same	same	same
Farm Manager	Henry Grant Bloecher	same	same	same	same
Fire or Ambulance	911	911	911	911	911
Equipment: Trackhoe Dozer	See list under Equipment Provider Tab				

Agency Contacts

Contact Agency	Person	Day Phone	Emergency Number
TDEC	Jack Wade	731-512-1305	911
State Veterinarian	Ron Wilson	615-837-5047	911
Sheriffs Office	Jerry Vastbinder	731-855-5832	911
NRCS	Matthew Denton County Office	731-855-6480 ext. 3	911
UT Extension	Tim Smith County Office	731-885-3742	911
Integrator	Tyson Foods Shane Joyner	731-886-4807	

Property Owner Contacts

Name	Location of Property	Day Phone	Night Phone
Henry Grant Bloecher	4915 Jack Douglas Road South Fulton, TN 38257	270-627-0692	same

3. Land Treatment Practices

This element addresses evaluation and implementation of appropriate conservation practices on sites proposed for land application of litter and organic by-products from an Animal Feeding Operation. On fields where litter and organic by-products are applied as beneficial nutrients, it is essential that runoff and soil erosion be minimized to allow for plant uptake of these nutrients.

Since no land application of litter is planned, there is no need for land treatment practices, except as necessary during construction to prevent erosion and sediment transport. See section 3.2 below.

3.1. Land Treatment Practices and Expected Results

3.1.1. Land Treatment Practices

Plan for Establishing Vegetation

Vegetation establishment is required around the buildings and storage structures to reduce soil erosion, this offsite nutrient and pathogen transport.

All disturbed areas including slopes of pads will be planted to permanent vegetation. If construction is during seasons not suited for planting warm or cool season grasses, temporary vegetation will be established until the recommended planting dates. Refer to NRCS practice standard 342, Critical Area Treatment, for guidance.

4. Nutrient Management

Because no land applications are planned, the nutrient management section is unnecessary.

Vender agreement is under Tab Vender Agreement.

5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

This section addresses the operation and maintenance of the litter management system, conservation practices, litter/compost testing, and equipment calibration.

Operation and maintenance of structural, non-structural, and land treatment measures requires effort and expenditures throughout the life of the practice to maintain safe conditions and assure proper functioning. Operation includes the administration, management, and performance of non-maintenance actions needed to keep a completed practice safe and functioning as planned. Maintenance includes work to prevent deterioration of practices, repairing damage, or replacement of the practice if one or more components fail. Listed below is the operation and maintenance for the structural, non-structural, and land treatment measures Henry Grant Bloecher.

5.1. Item Specific Operation and Maintenance

These are found under NRCS resource Tab
317-Composting Facility
342-Critical Area Planting

Record Keeping

Refer to the Record Keeping Section of this CNMP.

5.2. Air Quality

Air Quality-Objectionable Odors

This concern will be addressed by timely removal and composting of dead birds. See NRCS 317.

Odor and Pathogen Management

It may not be practical or feasible to eliminate all odor emissions from the operation, but it is possible to manage or mitigate the odor. Some variables that effect odor are:

Type of operation	Building design
Ventilation method	Animal numbers
Animal diets	Manure treatment system
Season	Topography
Management skill or effort	

a. Animal Cleanliness

- b. Clean, dry, and healthy animals are less odorous. Dirty, manure-covered animals promote accelerated bacterial growth and the production of odorous gases.
- c. Animal stress can also be correlated to an increase in odor production. Ventilation and environmental controls for the buildings must be properly designed and maintained to keep the animals healthy.

d. Minimize Dust

- e. It has been established that there is a correlation between dust and odor emission. Dust particles adsorb and concentrate odorous compounds. As the dust particles are carried by the wind, so is the odor.
- f. Therefore, minimizing dust will reduce odor. Most farm dust comes from feed, fecal matter and, in the case of poultry, from feathers and litter. Dust also comes from animal skin, insects, and other sources.

- g. Buildings should be cleaned of all dust between batches of animals (including fans, shutters, and screens).
- h. **Waste Storage Facility** - to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, ammonia, volatile organic compounds, and odor:
 - i. Consider alternatives and additional practices including covered anaerobic digesters (365), and composting facilities (317).
 - j. Adjusting pH below 7 may reduce ammonia emissions from the waste storage facility but may increase odor when waste is surface applied.
 - k. Consideration should also be given to the separation of the solids from the waste mixture. This will dilute the liquid waste product being treated in the lagoon and cause less odor. The solid separated material can be composted and sold or land applied.
- i. **Animal diets** can also be manipulated to produce less waste and a less odorous waste.
- m. **Proper Disposal of Mortality** - Normal mortality for the animal feeding operation *must* be properly handled for both odor control and biological security of the operation. Composting, incineration, and rendering are acceptable methods for mortality disposal.
- n. **Good Fly and Rodent Control Programs** - These programs must be a continuous process on the farm. When feed and waste products are properly handled, these problems are minimized.
- o. **Utilize Trees** - While trees should not grow directly adjacent to facilities, wind breaks of trees correctly positioned near the facility not only create a visual barrier but can also provide a large filtration surface for dust and odorous compound removal. Trees can adsorb odorous compounds and create turbulence that enhances odor dispersion and dilution. Trees also can create a cooler microclimate around the facility, which can reduce odors.
- p. **Land application**
 - q. Note wind direction and avoid spreading when the wind is blowing toward populated areas.
 - r. Avoid spreading on weekend/holidays when people are likely to be engaged in nearby outdoor and recreational activities.
 - s. Spread in the morning when air begins to warm and is rising, rather than in the afternoon.
 - t. Use available weather information to best advantage. Turbulent breezes will dissipate and dilute odors. Hot and humid weather tends to concentrate and intensify odors, particularly in the absence of breezes. Rain will remove the odor from the atmosphere.
 - u. Use natural vegetation barriers, such as woodlots or windbreaks, to help dissipate and filter odors.
 - v. Establish vegetated air filters in field border area by planting conifers and shrubs as windbreaks and visual screens between cropland and residential developments.

Pathogen management

Many of the same conservation practices used to prevent nutrient movement from this animal feeding operation, such as runoff and erosion control are likely to minimize the movement of pathogens. Pathogenic organisms occur naturally in animal wastes. Exposure to some pathogens can cause illness to humans and animals, especially for immune-deficient populations.

Vector Control and Abatement

Management and sanitation are the real keys to preventing or eliminating any vectors' problems. If these weaknesses are not addressed, the problems will recur. Pesticides are the final tools in controlling the problem.

- A. Most problems with insects (such as flies), rodents (such as rats and mice) and scavenging animals, (such as dogs, cats, foxes, possums, raccoons, etc.) can be minimized by keeping the facility and surroundings clean and properly maintained. This includes:

- B. Removing all excess building materials.
- C. Removal of any excess feed from the houses or around bins.
- D. Keeping grass and weeds mowed
- E. Keeping all buildings free of trash and debris.
- F. The proper use and servicing of bait stations.
- G. Proper and timely disposal of dead animals.
- H. Keeping all manure cleaned up caused by spillage from around the houses. Keep all temporary stored manure covered and dry.
- I. Any spillage of feed should be cleaned as soon as possible and all feed will be kept dry. Covers on feed storage bins should be used. Drainage away from all feed storage containers should be provided to reduce moisture accumulation.

Actions to be taken for the abatement of an insect problem:

- 1) Mow vegetation around facility.
- 2) Clean up any spilled feed.
- 3) Repair or replace equipment that is spilling feed.
- 4) Use covers to prevent feed from getting wet.
- 5) Dispose of any wet or contaminated feed.
- 6) Check for leaks from waterers, etc. and repair as needed.
- 7) Remove any garbage or trash from the facility.
- 8) Remove and dispose of all dead animals immediately and appropriately.
- 9) Use approved baits, poisons, etc. as appropriate.

Actions to be taken for the abatement of a rodent problem:

- 3) Mow vegetation around facility.
- 4) Clean up any spilled feed.
- 5) Repair or replace equipment that is spilling feed.
- 6) Use covers to prevent feed from getting wet.
- 7) Dispose of any wet or contaminated feed.
- 8) Remove all excess building materials.
- 9) Remove any garbage or trash from the facility.
- 10) Check for damage or leaks from waterers, etc. and repair as needed.
- 11) Remove and dispose of all dead animals immediately and appropriately.
- 12) Use approved baits, poisons, etc. as appropriate.

Actions to be taken for the abatement of scavenging animal problems:

- 1. Remove and dispose of all dead animals immediately and appropriately.
- 2. Mow vegetation around facility
- 3. Clean up any spilled feed.
- 4. Repair or replace equipment that is spilling feed.
- 5. Use covers to prevent feed from getting wet.
- 6. Dispose of any wet or contaminated feed.
- 7. Remove all excess building materials.
- 8. Remove any garbage or trash from the facility.
- 9. Check for digging activities that could damage or weaken buildings and repair as needed.
- 10. Contact the proper officials for additional control measures.

For more details on specifics (rats, filth flies, etc.) information may be obtained from the Clemson Agricultural Extension Offices or the NRCS office. A source of information is also available from Clemson's South Carolina Confined Animal Manure Manager's program, in Chapter 10 of the applicable species, available at: <http://www.clemson.edu/camm/>

5.3. Mortality Disposal

Composting – Poultry

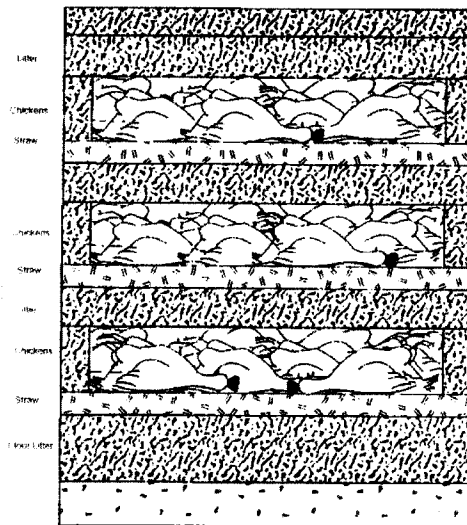
For proper composting, correct proportions of carbon, nitrogen, moisture, and oxygen need to be present in the mix. Common carbon sources are sawdust or wheat straw. It is desirable because of its bulking ability, which allows entry of oxygen. Other carbon sources that could be used are peanut hulls, cottonseed hulls, sawdust, leaves, etc. If lab testing of the litter or experience indicates that the carbon/nitrogen ratio is adequate (20 - 35:1 ratio), then litter alone should be sufficient for composting mortality as long as desirable bulking ability is achieved and moisture is properly managed. Moisture management is critical and must be maintained between 40 and 55 percent (40% -does not leave your hand moist when squeezed, 55% - if more than two drops drip from your hand the material is too moist).

Recipe for composting broiler mortality

INGREDIENT	VOLUME	WEIGHTS
Straw	1.0	0.10
Carcasses	1.0	1.0
Litter	1.5	1.2
Water	0.5	0.75

Compost layering procedure

1. The first layer is one foot of litter.
2. A 4-6 inch layer of carbon amendment (sawdust is preferred) is added according to the recipe
3. A layer of carcasses is added. Carcasses shall be laid side-by-side and shall not be stacked on top of one another. Carcasses placed directly on dirt or concrete floors, or against bin walls will not compost properly.
4. Water is added (uniform spray).
5. Carcasses are covered with a 6-inch layer of litter.
6. Next layer of carcasses begun with carbon amendment and above steps repeated.
7. When compostier is full, cap the 6-inch layer with four additional inches.



Maintain the moisture content at 40 to 55 percent during the composting process (40% - does not leave your hand moist when squeezed, 55% will allow about one drop of water to be released)

when squeezed, > 55% - if more than two drops drip from your hand the material is too moist, therefore add sawdust or dry carbon source).

Temperature is the primary indicator to determine if the composting process is working properly. A minimum temperature of 130 ° F shall be reached during the composting process. A temperature of 140 ° F is optimum; however, temperatures may range up to 160 ° F. If the minimum temperature is not reached, the resulting compost shall be incorporated immediately after land application or recombined by turning and adding moisture as needed. Compost managed at the required temperatures will favor destruction of any pathogens and weed seeds.

Good carcass compost should heat up to the 140° range within a few days. Failure of the compost material to heat up properly normally results from two causes. First, the nitrogen source is inadequate (example wet or leached litter). A pound of commercial fertilizer spread over a carcass layer will usually solve this problem. Secondly, the compost fails when too much water has been added and the compost pile becomes anaerobic. An anaerobic compost bin is characterized by temperatures less than 120°, offensive odors, and black oozy compound flowing from the bottom of the compost bin. In this case a drier bulking / carbon amendment should be added to dry the mix. Then, the material should be remixed and composted.

It is possible, though unlikely, for the temperature to rise above the normal range and create conditions suitable for spontaneous combustion. If temperature rises above 170° F, the material should be removed from the bin and cooled, spread on the ground to a depth not to exceed six inches in an area away from buildings. Water should be added only if flames occur. If temperature falls significantly during the composting period and odors develop, or if material does not reach operating temperature, investigate piles for moisture content, porosity, and thoroughness of mixing.

After this first stage process, the material should be turned into a second bin and allowed to go through a second heat process. For larger birds, especially turkeys, a third turning may be necessary for complete degradation of the birds. Typically, the process can be considered "done" within 21-28 days from the time the compost is filled for broilers. For turkeys, the process usually requires about 60 days. After the heat process, curing period of one to three months is usually required before the material is stable.

Compost may be land applied after the secondary or tertiary composting. If any animal parts are still in the mix, the material must be incorporated. If immediate application is not possible the material should be stored using the same requirements as that of stored litter in the Stacking Shed O&M statement.

Inspect compost structure at least twice annually when the structure is empty. Replace any broken or badly worn parts or hardware. Patch concrete floors and curbs as necessary to assure water tightness. Examine roof structures for structural integrity and leaks. Inspections shall be documented on the attached worksheet.

The primary and secondary composters and the litter storage area should be protected from outside sources of water such as rain or surface runoff.

In order to assure desired operation of the composting facility, daily records should be kept during the first several compost batches. This can be helpful in identifying certain problems that may occur.

6. Record Keeping

It is important that records are kept to effectively document and demonstrate implementation activities associated with CNMPs. Documentation of management and implementation activities associated with a CNMP provides valuable benchmark information for the producer that can be used to adjust his/her CNMP to better meet production objectives. It is the responsibility of AFO owners/operators to maintain records that document the implementation of CNMPs.

The CNMP requires the producer to maintain these records for no less than 5 years. It is the producer's responsibility to ascertain the minimum time required for archiving the records listed below. In some cases, if certain USDA programs are in effect, the records may need to be kept as long as fifteen years.

Also, if the operation requires a permit, annual reporting may be necessary.

Records may be kept in a number of ways:

- Forms are available from the NRCS.
- Record forms may be obtained from University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service (Publication 1644)
- You may develop your own records system provided that all necessary information is included.

6.1. Documentation

The Table below shows which of the CNMP reports are required by NRCS to document plan implementation. As applicable, records include:

Table 5: Records to be maintained by Producer Farms

Item	Report Details	Frequency	Documentation	TN-NRCS Records Kept For:	Required by TDEC for this operation?
Annual Report	TDEC and TDA require a report that summarizes the operational details of a permitted farm.	Annually	Suggested format included	5 YEARS	Y
Monthly Animal and Mortality Count	Dates and numbers of dead collected and method of disposal.	Monthly	Suggested format included	5 YEARS	Y
Litter Nutrient Analysis	A litter analysis must be completed annually, for each litter storage containment and prior to transport off the farm. It is essential that the rate of litter allocated be revisited each year using the current analysis data to make those decisions.	Annually	Suggested format included or Keep Test Reports	5 YEARS	Y
Transfer of litter offsite to third parties	a. Litter nutrient content b. Amount of litter transferred c. Date of transfer d. Recipient of litter	Event Driven	Suggested format included	5 YEARS	Y

Monthly Animal and Mortality Count

Animal/Type:

Year:

Production Phase:

Month	Animal Count	Mortality	Comments
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			

October						
November						
December						

ANNUAL REPORT

Operation Name:

Date Submitted:

1. Number and types of animals on site.	Types:	Number:	
2. Estimated amount of litter, litter, compost and/or process wastewater generated in the previous calendar year.	Amount:		
3. Estimated amount of litter, litter, compost and/or process wastewater transferred to a 3rd party in the previous calendar year.	Amount Transferred:		
4. Total number of acres for land application covered by the nutrient management plan.	Acres:		
5. Total number of acres under control of the landowner that were used for land application of litter, litter, compost and/or process wastewater in the previous calendar year.	Acres:		
6. Summary of all litter, litter and/or process wastewater discharges to waters of the state from the production area that have occurred in the previous calendar year, include date, time and approximate volume.	Date:	Time:	Volume:
7. The current version of the Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan was developed and/or approved by a certified nutrient management planner.	Yes/No	Comments:	
<p>Mail a completed form to the following agencies:</p> <p>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Water Pollution Control 6th Floor L&C Annex, 401 Church Street Nashville, TN 37243</p> <p>And</p> <p>Tennessee Department of Agriculture Ellington Agricultural Center P.O. Box 40627 Nashville, TN 37204</p>			

6.2. Litter Analysis Reports

Litter Analysis Reports

7. Appendix A: Notices of Intent

Notices Of Intent

8. Appendix B: Copy of Engineering Plans and Specifications

**If these are needed Tyson Foods request contacting Shane Joyner
731-886-4807**

Appendix B: Waivers and Agreements

Agreement for Removal of Litter, Manure and/or Process Wastewater from an AFO

(base on Appendix A of:, *TDEC Division of Water Pollution Control, Chapter 1200-4-5 Permit Effluent Limitations and Standards, July 2004*).

The conditions listed below help to protect water quality. These conditions apply to litter, manure and/or process wastewater removed from an AFO. The material covered by this agreement was removed on

_____ from the facility owned by _____, located at _____.

- A. The litter, manure and/or process wastewater must be managed to ensure there is no discharge of litter, manure and/or process wastewater to surface or ground water.
- B. When removed from the facility, litter, manure and/or process wastewater should be applied directly to the field or stockpiled and covered with plastic or stored in a building.
- C. Litter, manure and/or process wastewater must not be stockpiled near streams, sinkholes or wells.
- D. Fields receiving litter, manure and/or process wastewater should be soil tested at least every two or three years.
- E. A litter, manure and/or process wastewater nutrient analysis should be used to determine application rates for various crops.
- F. Calibrate spreading equipment and apply litter, manure and/or process wastewater uniformly.
- G. Apply no more nitrogen than can be used by the crop.
- H. A buffer zone is recommended between the application sites and adjacent streams, lakes, ponds, sinkholes and wells.
- I. Do not apply litter, manure and/or process wastewater when the ground is frozen, or on steep slopes subject to flooding, erosion or rapid runoff.
- J. Cover vehicles hauling litter, manure and/or process wastewater on public roads.
- K. Keep records of locations where litter, manure and/or process wastewater will be used as a fertilizer.

I, _____ am the person receiving litter, manure and/or process
(name) wastewater and I understand the conditions listed above.

(signature)

(date)

(address)

(phone)

9. Appendix C: Land Requirements for Exported Litter

The values in the following report(s) should only be used as a guide for the producer and litter hauler. The 'Acreage Required' column in each report gives the acreage of each crop - at various yields - necessary to utilize all of the litter associated with that event. It is assumed that 50% of the nitrogen concentration given in the analysis is plant available and that the litter is applied at a nitrogen application rate.

Table 6: Suggested Nitrogen Rates and Timing Guidelines for Litter Use: Field and Forage Crops^{1,2}

Export Date	Exported To	Quantity	Units	TKN	NH4-N	Org-N	NO3-N	P205	K20
Crop Type	Crop Name	Yield Level	Nitrogen Application Rate lbs/Acre		Application Time		Acreage Required ³		
Field Crops	Corn/Grain	100-125 bu.	120		at planting				
		125-150 bu.	150		at planting				
		150-175 bu.	180		at planting				
		175-200 bu.	210		at planting				
		200-225 bu.	240		at planting				
	Corn/Silage	15-18 tons	120		at planting				
		19-25 tons	150		at planting				
		above 25 tons	180		at planting				
	Small grain for grain	30-70 bu/acre	60		Feb. 15 - March 15				
	Grain/Sorghum	50-100 bu/acre	90		at planting				
Warm-Season Forages	Canola/Rape		110		early to mid March before bolting				
	Tobacco		200		at planting				
	Bermuda Establishment	Common or Hybrids	30		at planting				
	Bermuda Maintenance	Common Pasture 1-2 tons/acre	60		May 1				
		Common Pasture 3-6 tons/acre	180		May 1				
		Hybrid Pasture 1-4 tons/acre	120		May 1				
		Hybrid Pasture 5-6 tons/acre	180		May 1				
		Hybrid Hay 1-6 tons/acre	120		May 1				
		Hybrid Hay 7-12 tons/acre	400		Split total into 3 applications May 1, June 1, July 1				
	Summer Annual Grass	Seeded before June 20	120		at planting				
Cool-Season		Seeded after June 20	60		at planting				
	Fescue Pasture	Establishment	30		at planting				

Forages		Maintenance spring pasture only (1-2 tons/acre)	45	March	
		Maintenance spring hay and fall stockpile	105	split total application half in March and half in July	
	Fescue Hay	Establishment	30	at planting	
		Maintenance spring hay only (1-3 tons/acre)	105	March	
		Maintenance spring hay and fall stockpile	165	split total application 2/3 in March and 1/3 in July	
	Timothy or Orchard Grass Hay	1-3 tons/acre	120	March	
	Small Grain and/or Ryegrass	Fall grazing	60	at planting	
		Spring grazing	45	March 1	
		Spring hay or silage	60	March 1	

1/Producer must select the correct yield level based on a knowledge of yield potential for field soil type or field yield history from farm records.

2/Adapted from: P&SS Information Sheet #185, Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations for the Various Crops of Tennessee

3/This value considers all solid organic sources in the plan and their corresponding analysis. The annually available litter is then multiplied by the TKN in the analysis and factored by .5 to derive the acreage required per source. These derived acreages are then summed if the plan contains more than one solid organic nutrient source.

AGREEMENT OF INTENT TO TRANSFER PERMIT

This notice of transfer is between Henry Grant Bloecher-transferor- to Jason Wesley Elliott-transferee. This transfer will occur on the day of sale of the "HGB" Poultry to Jason Wesley Elliott. At that time Jason Wesley Elliott will assume all permit responsibilities, coverage and liability for the facility.

The "HGB" Poultry does not have a number that I can enter here at this time.

Permit Number : _____ (pending approval-permit applied for on 04/16/2008)

The transfer date is the date of sale. _____

Either Elliott or Bloecher will send the date of sale to TDEC when it is set.

Transferor: Henry Grant Bloecher

4889 Jack Douglas Road

South Fulton, TN 38257

Transferee: Jason Wesley Elliott

4915 Jack Douglas Road

South Fulton, TN 38257

Responsible Persons for

Transferor: Henry Grant Bloecher

Transferee: Jason Wesley Elliott

At this time there will be not changes that will affect the permit or the CNMP for the "HGB" Poultry facility.

I, Jason Wesley Elliott, accept all responsibilities for the permit granted to the "HGB" Poultry facility as of date of sale.

Jason Wesley Elliott Date 4/15/08

I, Henry Grant Bloecher, relinquish all responsibilities for the permit granted to the "HGB" Poultry facility as of the date of sale.

Henry Grant Bloecher Date 4/15/08

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NOV 30 2010

Permit Section

Addendum to Nutrient Management Plan:

By my signature below, I affirm that I have read, understand, and will comply with the following stipulations from Tennessee's CAFO rule (1200-4-5-.14) that apply to my CAFO operation.

- 1) All clean water (including rainfall) is diverted, as appropriate, from the production area.
- 2) All animals in confinement are prevented from coming in direct contact with waters of the state.
- 3) All chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or storm water storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants.
- 4) All sampling of soil and manure/litter is conducted according to protocols developed by UT Extension.
- 5) All records outlined in 1200-4-5-.14(16)d-f will be maintained and available on-site.
- 6) Any confinement buildings, waste/wastewater handling or treatment systems, lagoons, holding ponds, and any other agricultural waste containment/treatment structures constructed after April 13, 2006 are or will be located in accordance with NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 313.
- 7) Drystacks of manure or stockpiles of litter are always kept covered under roof or tarps.
- 8) An *Annual Report* will be written for my operation and submitted between January 1 and February 15 of each year. It will include all information required by rule [1200-4-5-.14(16)g].



Signature of CAFO Operator:

3/17/08

Date:

1. CNMP Signature Page

Owner/Operator

Owner/Operator: Henry Grant Bloecher	Phone: (270) 627-0692
Address: 4915 Jack Douglas Road City: South Fulton, TN 38257	
Farm(s)#:	Tract(s):

The following people have assisted with the development of the CNMP and certify that their element meets all applicable NRCS standards.

CNMP Writer

Signature: <i>Daphne Dianne Jenkins</i>	Date: <i>4-10-08</i>
Name: Daphne Dianne Jenkins	
Title: CNMP Writer, CCA, TSP	

Certified Conservation Planner

As a Certified Conservation Planner, I certify that I have reviewed this plan for technical adequacy and that the elements of the CNMP are compatible, reasonable, and able to be implemented.

Signature: <i>Matthew Denton</i>	Date: <i>4/16/2008</i>
Name: Matthew Denton	
Title: <i>District Conservationist</i>	

Owner/ Operator

As the owner/operator, I certify that as the decision-maker, I have been involved in the planning process and agree that the items listed in each element are needed. I understand that I am responsible for keeping all necessary records associated with the implementation of this CNMP. It is my intent to implement this CNMP in a timely manner as described in the plan.

Signature: <i>H. Grant Bloecher</i>	Date: <i>4/15/08</i>
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NOV 30 2010
Permit Section



Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Pollution Control
NOTICE OF INTENT

Under the General NPDES Permit for Class II Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

Completing This Form: The operator shall submit the following information as a Notice of Intent (NOI). "Operator" means a person or corporation which proposes to operate or operates and/or profits from an animal feeding operation which has been designated by the Division as a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), or an animal feeding operation which voluntarily requests to be designated as a CAFO, or a CAFO which stables or confines, and feeds or maintains the numbers of livestock in the following table. Circle the "Animal Type" and "Manure Management" which represents your operation.

ANIMAL TYPE	LIQUID MANURE MANAGEMENT	DRY MANURE MANAGEMENT
Poultry (broilers and/or layers)	9,000 up to 29,999	37,500-124,999(non-layers), 25,000-81,999 (layers)
Swine	750-2499 (greater than 55 lbs) or 3,000-9,999 (less than 55 lbs)	750-2499 (greater than 55 lbs) or 3,000-9,999 (less than 55 lbs)
Dairy	200-699	200-699
Beef	300-999	300-999

For new operations, the NOI must be submitted 180 days prior to beginning the feeding operation. For currently permitted operations not more than 30 days after August 7, 2004. For newly regulated, existing operations, the NOI must be submitted no later than February 13, 2006.

Do not write on the back of this form. It is reserved for agency use only. Each item on this page must be answered. If an item on the form does not apply to your particular operation, enter "NA" for not applicable into the space provided. If additional space is needed, attach a separate piece of paper to the NOI form.

- I. Attach two maps (a 1:24000 topographic map showing 1 mile radius and a site plan showing buildings and property line) identifying the location of the operation.

A) Name of Operation (legal or official name):	Jason Wesley Elliott Poultry	Telephone: (770) 627-1080
B) Operation Mailing Address:	4915 Jack Douglas Rd South Fulton TN 38257	County: OBION
C) Name of Closest Waters of the State to the Operation:	Deer Creek	
Latitude:	36° 28' 48.330" N	Longitude: 88° 59' 26.283" W

- II. A) Provide the name and telephone number of the person most familiar with the operation and with the facts reported in the NOI. This person may be contacted by the Division, if necessary. B) Give the complete mailing address where correspondence should be sent. This may or may not be the address of the operation.

A) Contact person:	Jason Wesley Elliott	Telephone: 270 627-1080
B) Complete mailing address of contact person:	4915 Jack Douglas Rd, South Fulton, TN 38257	

III. Certification and Signature. "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the site, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Jason Wesley Elliott	Joe Wesley Elliott	4/10/08
Typed or Printed Name of OPERATOR	Signature of OPERATOR	Date
Daphne D. Jenkins	Daphne D. Jenkins	4-15-08
Typed or Printed Name of PREPARER	Signature of PREPARER	Date

IV. Submit this form to:

CAFO Notice of Intent
Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Ellington Agricultural Center
Nashville, TN 37204